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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/518,454	08/01/2005	Alexander Straub	CS8440/LeA 36,202	7860

34469 7590 07/17/2007

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EXAMINER	
KOSACK, JOSEPH R	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1626	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/17/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/518,454	STRAUB, ALEXANDER	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Joseph Kosack	1626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 April 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *11-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *11-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 11-20 are pending in the instant application.

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's affirmation of an election with traverse of Group I in the reply filed on April 5, 2007 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that claims are not allowed to be examined in part as stated in the decision of *in re Weber*. This is not found persuasive because in re Weber deals with restriction under 35 U.S.C. 121 and is not applicable in lack of unity under 35 U.S.C. 372 cases.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Information Disclosure Statement

Applicant has requested that copies of the references cited in the submitted IDS be forwarded to the signing attorney. This request is denied on the grounds that the Office will only provide copies of newly cited foreign patent document and non-patent literature present on a PTO-892 form.

Previous Claim Objections

Claims 11-20 were objected to previously for containing elected and non-elected subject matter. The elected subject matter have been identified supra.

Previous Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 11-20 were rejected previously under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe et al. (WO 01/02378 A1) in view of Patani et al. (*Chem. Rev. 1996*, 3147-3176).

Applicant has traversed the rejection on the grounds that Watanabe et al. merely suggests the oxidizing agent in a large group, that Watanabe et al. does not meet the apparent deficiency that the alkene is not oxidized, and that Patani et al. does not meet this deficiency.

This is not found to be persuasive for the following reasons. The group of oxidizing agents listed by Watanabe et al. is not large, but only six named possibilities. Peroxosulfuric acid is named specifically, therefore it is adequately suggested. Secondly, Watanabe et al. is silent as to whether any butane is oxidized. The instant specification is also silent as to whether Watanabe et al.'s process oxidizes the butene moiety. Even so, Watanabe et al. is teaching a method for oxidizing the compounds in general, and is not intended to limit to just one oxidant. One of skill in the art would only have to do routine experimentation to use a different oxidant and to modify reaction conditions in order to come to the same invention as Applicant. The oxidation or lack of oxidation of the butene is not considered to be an unexpected result as the prior art is silent on this matter, Applicant has not established that Watanabe et al.'s teachings would lead to oxidation of the butene moiety, and that the oxidized products could easily be separated out that the result would not rise to be a patentable difference.

Patani et al. is not to meet the deficiency of the oxidizing agent, but to cover the possibility that R1 can be hydrogen instead of fluorine. Applicant has not contested the validity of this teaching or that the compound with R1 as hydrogen would react differently than the compound with R1 as fluorine.

The rejections are respectfully maintained.

Previous Double Patenting Rejections

Claims 11-20 were rejected previously on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,734,198 in view of Patani et al. (*Chem. Rev. 1996*, 3147-3176).

Applicant traverses the rejection on the ground that Patani et al. contributes nothing towards the selectivity of the oxidation process.

This is not found persuasive for the reasons stated above in the discussion of the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection. The rejection is maintained.

Claim Objections

Claims 11-20 are objected to for containing elected and non-elected subject matter. The elected subject matter have been identified supra.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

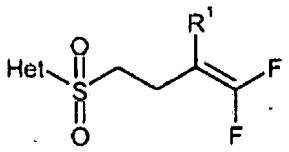
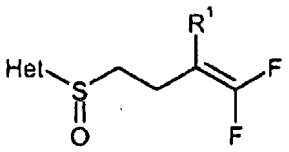
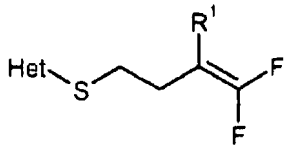
The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

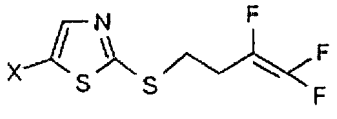
The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

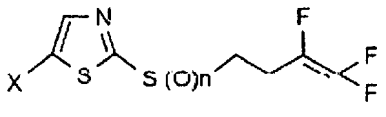
1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 11-20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe et al. (WO 01/02378 A1) in view of Patani et al. (*Chem. Rev. 1996*, 3147-3176).

The instant application is drawn to a method of making compounds of the formula  (I) and  (II) with substitutions as defined by oxidating a compound of the formula:  with a salt of peroxomonosulfuric acid.

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art (MPEP §2141.01)

Watanabe et al. teach the oxidation by hydrogen peroxide of a compound of the formula:  to yield compounds of the formula:

 where n is 1 or 2 and m is 3 to 10. See page 1, line 13 through page 2, line 16.

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims (MPEP §2141.02)

Watanabe et al. do not teach explicitly the oxidation by hydrogenperoxomonosulfate, i.e. potassium peroxymonosulfate and compounds where R^1 of the instant compounds is hydrogen.

Finding of prima facie obviousness--rational and motivation (MPEP §2142-2413)

Watanabe et al. teaches that potassium peroxomonosulfate can be used as the oxidizing agent. See page 4, lines 7-11. Patani et al. teach the bioisosteric replacement of hydrogen for fluorine. See pages 3149-3150.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to follow the synthetic scheme of Watanabe et al. and substitute fluorine for hydrogen in the alkene group according to Patani et al. and use potassiumperoxomonosulfate as suggested by Watanabe et al. to make the claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success. The motivation to do so is provided by Watanabe et al. Watanabe et al. teach the use of the synthesized compounds as nematicides. See the abstract.

Thus, the claimed invention as a whole was *prima facie* obviousness over the combined teachings of the prior art.

Double Patenting

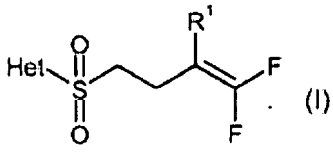
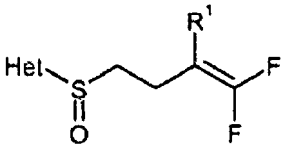
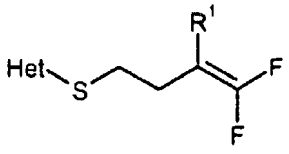
The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir.

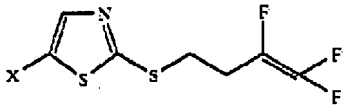
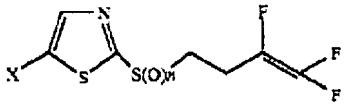
1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 11-20 rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,734,198 in view of Patani et al. (*Chem. Rev. 1996*, 3147-3176).

The instant application is drawn to a method of making compounds of the formula  (I) and  (II) with substitutions as defined by oxidating a compound of the formula:  with a salt of peroxomonosulfuric acid.

'198 teaches the oxidation of  to yield  where n is 1 or 2 and X is a halogen.

'198 does not teach the process where R^1 of the instant compounds would be hydrogen.

Patani et al. teach the bioisosteric replacement of hydrogen for fluorine. See pages 3149-3150.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to follow the synthetic scheme of '198 and substitute fluorine for hydrogen in the alkene group according to Patani et al. to make the claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success. The motivation to do so is provided by '198. '198 teach the use of the synthesized compounds as nematacides. See the abstract.

Conclusion

Claims 11-20 are rejected. Claims 11-20 are objected to.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph Kosack whose telephone number is (571)-272-5575. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 6:30 A.M. until 4:00 P.M. The examiner has every other Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph McKane can be reached on (571)-272-0699. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Joseph R Kosack

Joseph Kosack
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 1626

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